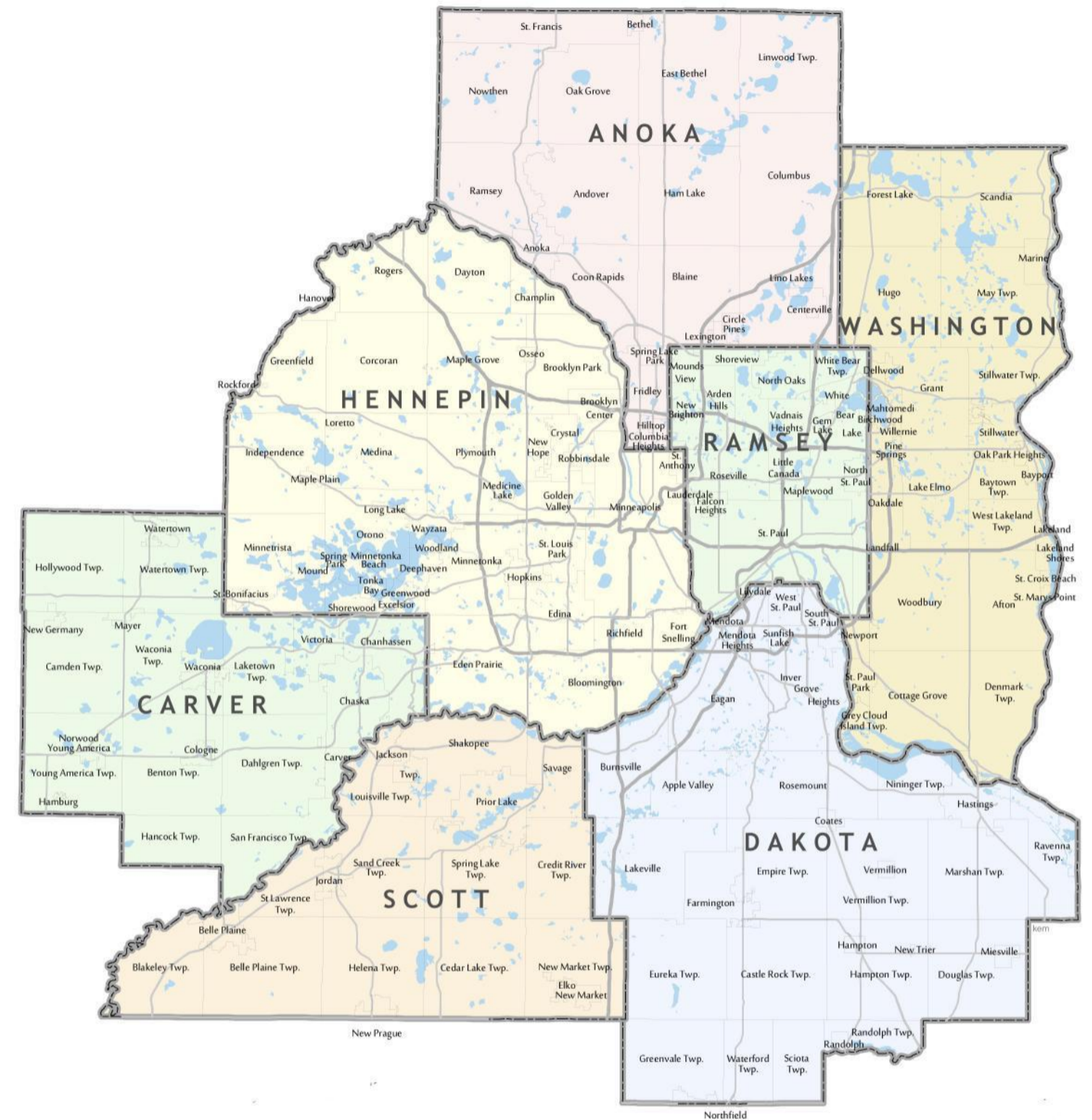


About the Metropolitan Council



Who we are

- Regional government agency
- Seven-county Twin Cities area
- Created by Legislature in 1967



Who we are

- Council board – chair and 16 members representing districts
- Governor appoints, Senate confirms



Why we're here

1950s & '60s

- Rapid, unplanned growth
- Threatened open spaces
- Water pollution



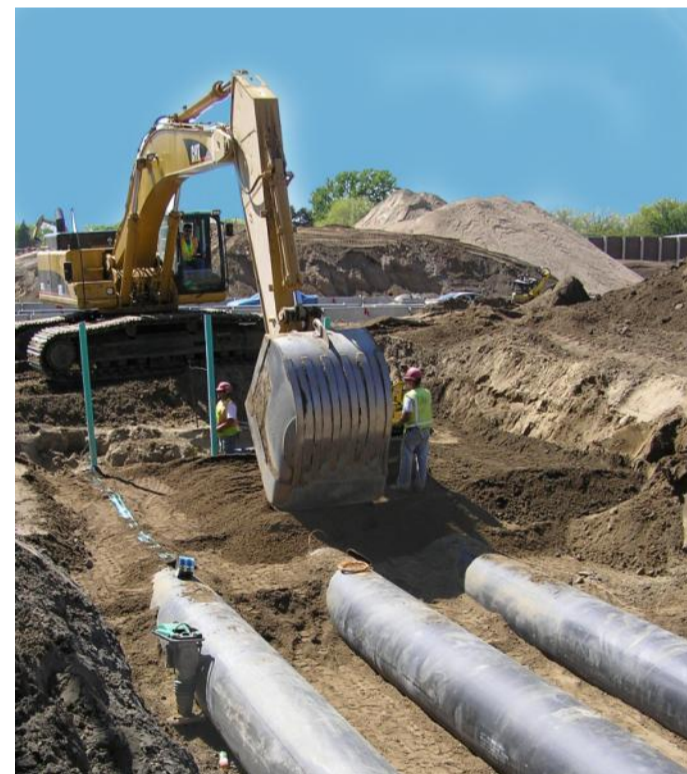
What we do

- Plan and coordinate the orderly development of the metro area
- Balance regional and local interests



Plan regional systems

- Transportation
- Regional parks
- Regional sewers



Coordinate plans

- Plans for regional systems



- Local comprehensive land use plans



- Zoning, capital programs



Provide regional services

- Services that can't be efficiently delivered by cities or counties individually
 - Transit
 - Regional wastewater services
 - Metro HRA



Metro Council priorities

1. A 21st century transportation system, with reliable funding
2. Harness investments to drive economy
3. Housing that meet diverse, changing needs



Thrive MSP 2040

- Plan to guide future growth and change
- To replace current Regional Development Framework



Thrive MSP 2040

- Vision, Policies, Plan



- Future patterns of growth and redevelopment
- Regional services and facilities
- Expanded housing opportunities





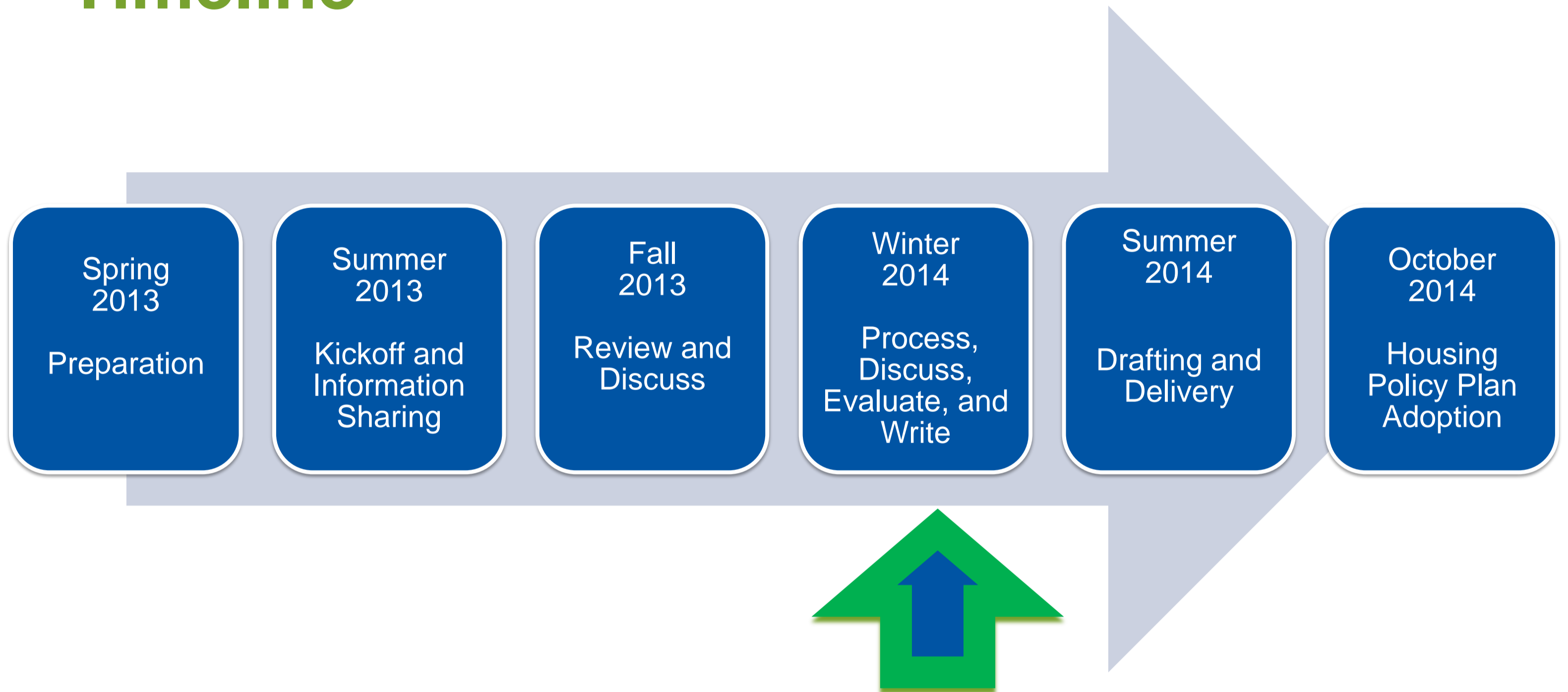
HOUSING POLICY PLAN

Housing Policy Plan

Overview

- *Thrive MSP 2040: Housing Policy Plan*
- Project Timeline
- Housing Policy Plan Work Group and Charge

Housing Policy Plan: Timeline



Housing Policy Plan

Work Group Charge

- Advise the Council on a Housing Policy Plan that identifies key housing issues, policies, and implementation options; aligns with *Thrive MSP 2040*; and, integrates with the other Council system and policy plans.
- Build a constituency to promote and implement regional housing goals and policies.
- Attend monthly work group meetings and sub-work group meetings as necessary

Housing Policy Plan

Work Group

- 26 members
- Diverse group of local government officials, housing advocates, developers, communities of color, and other regional stakeholders
- Co-chairs:
 - Council member Steven Chávez
 - Beverley Oliver Hawkins, Ph.D and CEO of Model Cities

Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities Region

Choice, Place and Opportunity report

- Formerly referred to as the Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (FHEA)
- Initiated by the Council as a requirement of HUD's \$5M Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant
- 180+ pages, divided into 10 sections

Eliminating Disparities

- If everyone in the Twin Cities in 2040 enjoyed the same socioeconomic profile as white non-Latino people do today, there would be:
 - 182,000 more people with a high school diploma
 - 137,000 more people with jobs
 - 298,000 fewer people in poverty
 - **an additional \$34.5 billion in personal income**
 - 216,000 more households that own homes

Choice, Place and Opportunity report

Section I: Regional disparities

Section II: Poverty trends

Section III: Racial trends

Section IV: Place-based dynamics of racial disparities

Section V: Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAPs)

Section VI: Opportunity in the region

Section VII: Public policies and investments

Section VIII: Council policy

Section IX: Responses from regional partners

Section X: Conclusion

Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAPS)




- Where more than 50% of the Residents are People of Color/Nonwhites

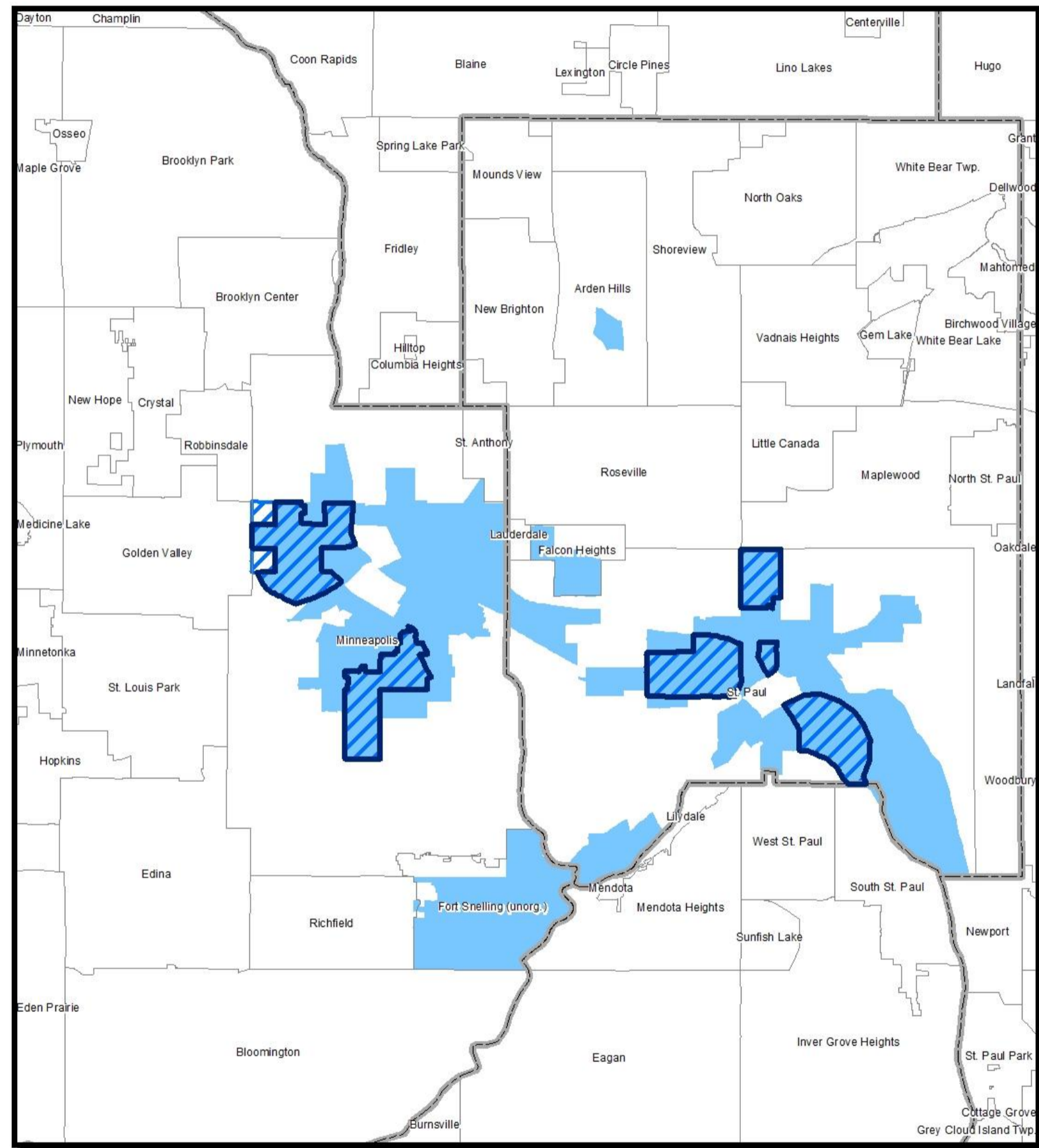
AND

- Where more than 40% of the residents have incomes below 185% of the federal poverty rate

Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP)

Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP)



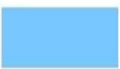
-  RCAP in 1990
-  50% People of Color
-  40% or More at 185% Poverty

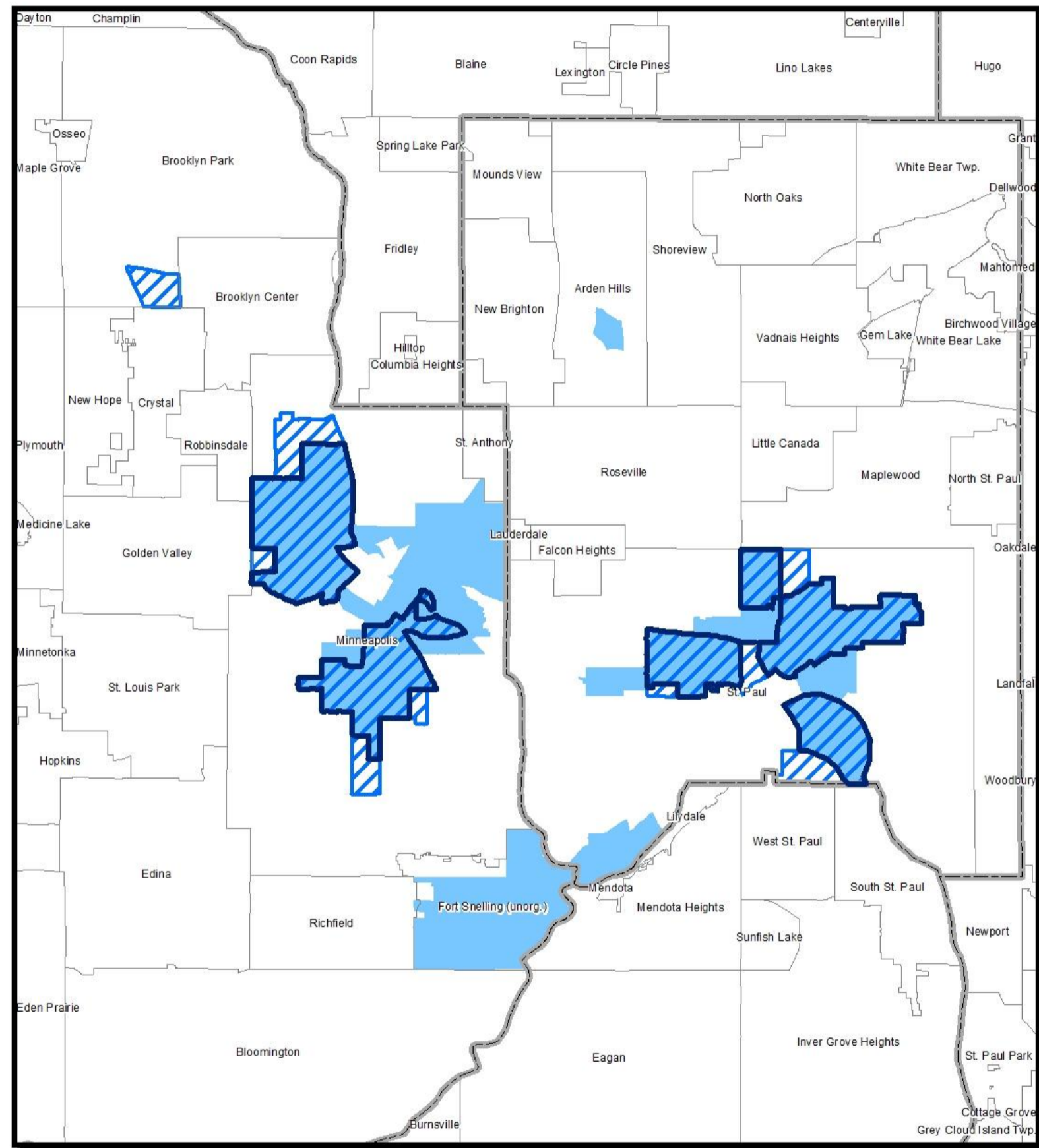


Source: Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 2.0. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota 2011

April 5, 2013

Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP)



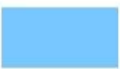
-  RCAP in 2000
-  50% People of Color
-  40% or More at 185% Poverty

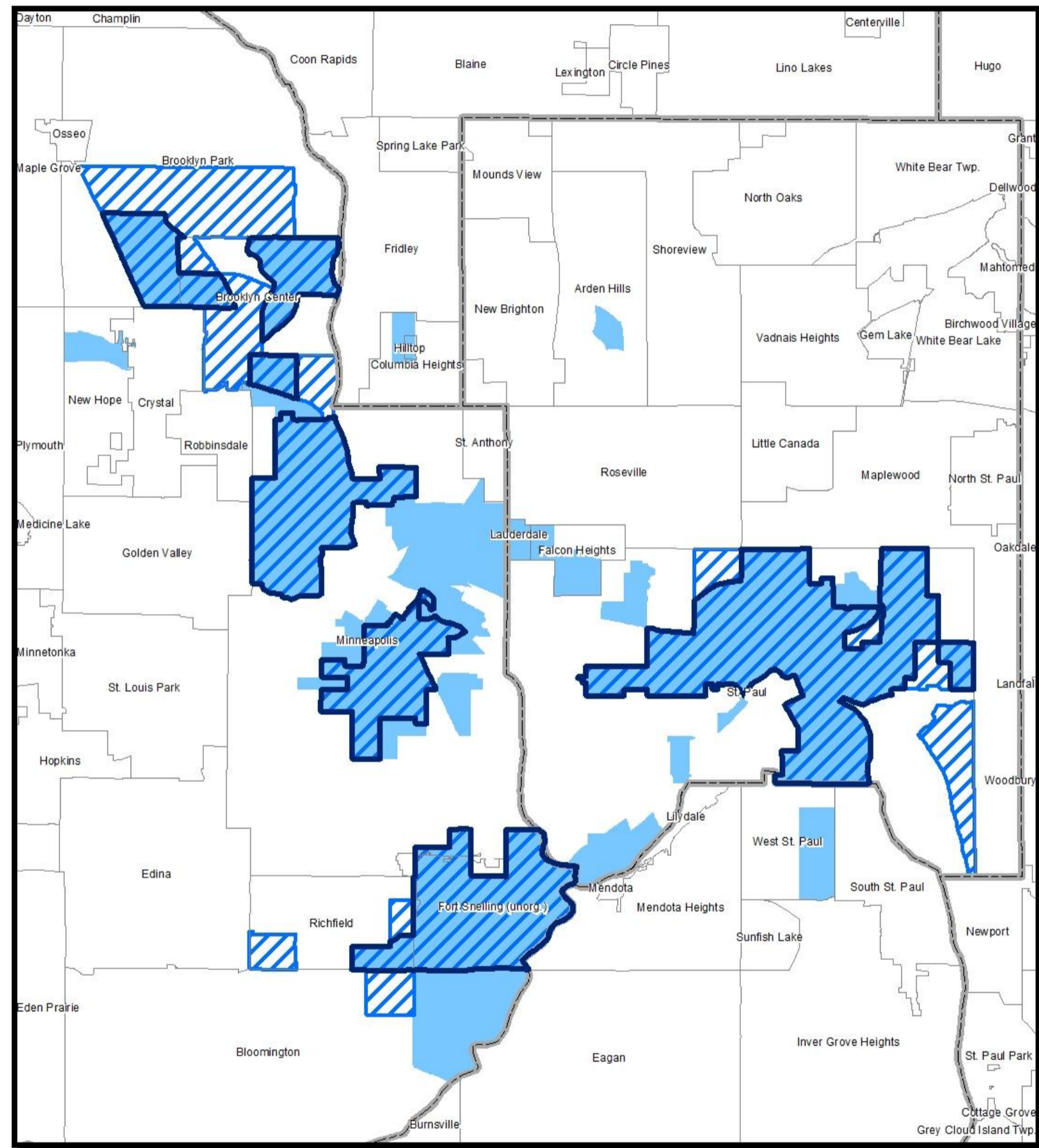


Source: 2000 Decennial Census

April 5, 2013

Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP)


-  RCAP in 2011
-  50% People of Color
-  40% or More at 185% Poverty



Source: American Community Survey 5 Year Data, 2007-2011

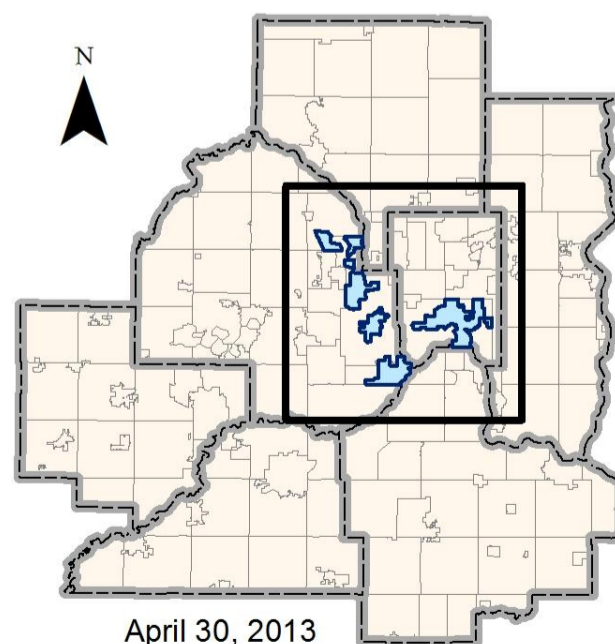
April 5, 2013

Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAP)

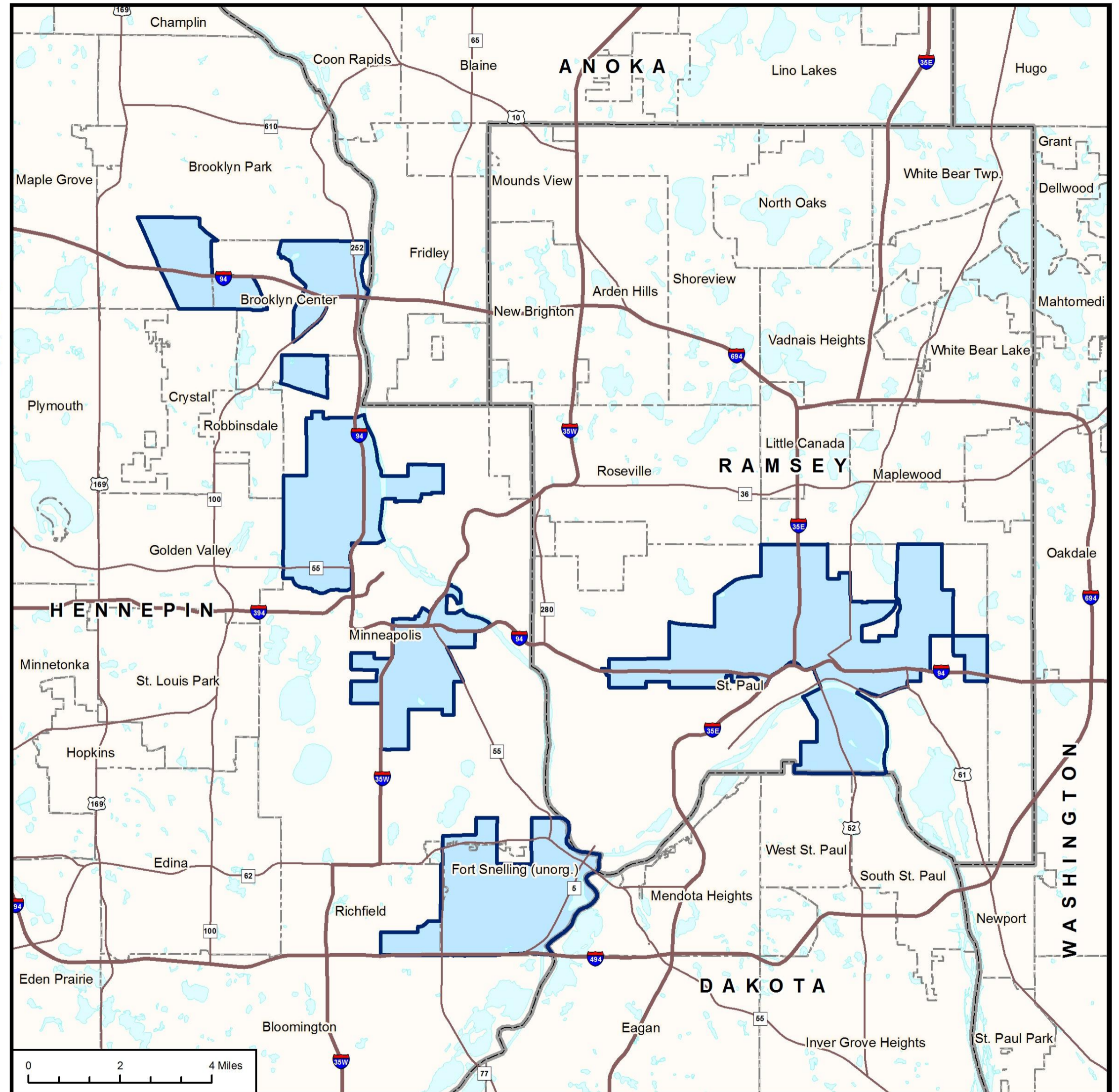
 RCAP - 40% or More People at 185% Poverty and 50% or More People of Color



Source: RCAPs as defined by Metropolitan Council on March 6, 2013



April 30, 2013



CPO Narrative

Discrimination

Limits residential choice for people of color and low income residents

Barriers to housing choice

Exposure to concentrated poverty is higher for people of color at all income levels

Access to opportunity

Opportunities vary by place; residents with limited housing choice do not have the same access to all opportunities.

Barriers to housing choice limit access to opportunities

RCAPs are places where disparities are reproduced and perpetuated

This results in people-based disparities

About the Metropolitan Council

